The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5363 號三十六百三千五第 日九十月二十年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1875. 二拜禮 號六十二月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

January 24, FORWARD, British bark, 745, Strachan, Sydney, N.S.W., 3rd Dec., General.—ROZARIO & Co.

January 25, TANAIS, French str., 1,200, Reynier, Yokohama 19th January, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

January 25, A. E. VIDAL, German bark, 329, M. Angelbeck, Bangkok 25th Dec., Rice, &c.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

January 25, DAVINA, British bark, 425, S. D. Clark, Sydney, N.S.W., 27th Nov., Coals.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

January 25, GLENGYLE, British str., 1,287, Martin, Shanghai 22nd January, Cotton—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

January 25, BUA CAAO, Siamese bark, 338, Tams, Bangkok 14th December, Rice.—CHINESE.

January 25, TITANIA, British ship, 979, England, Whampoa 24th January, General.—VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Departures.

January 24, SARAH NICHOLSON, for Manila.
January 25, JAPAN, str., for Saigon.
January 25, KIM-LEE-WAT, for Singapore.
January 25, NINGPO, str., for Shanghai.
January 25, MACTAN, str., for Manila.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 25TH.

Yoltung, str., for Swatow.
Mactan, str., for Manila.
Rajah, str., for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tanais*, str., from Yokohama:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Braga and 2 children, Messrs. Kawaji, Otori, Kitashima, Kentze, and Kono, and 4 Chinese. For Saigon.—M. le Chevalier Schaeffer. For Marseilles.—Conte Litta Biumi, Messieurs Bohemann, Chapsal, Beretta, Struve, Hasselberg, Petrowsky, and Glassmapp. For France.—Miss Crocme, Messieurs Muratta, Yamazawa, and de Wringer.
Per *Glengyle*, str., from Shanghai:—
21 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Mactan*, str., for Manila:—
3 Cabin and 89 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Rajah*, str., for Swatow:—
15 Chinese.
Per *Yoltung*, str., for Swatow:—
97 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Glengyle* reports left Shanghai on 22nd January, and had fresh Northerly breeze the first part of passage; the latter part light breeze.

The French steamship *Tanais* reports left Yokohama on 19th January, and had moderate winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The Siamese bark *Bua Caao* reports left Bangkok on 14th December, and had the first fourteen days light Easterly winds; the latter part moderate monsoon to arrival.

The British bark *Davina* reports left Sydney, N.S.W., on 27th November, with a Southerly wind continuing for four days; from thence experienced light Easterly winds to 7 S.; sighted the Sandwich Island, South end of Hebrides, on the 4th December, from lat. 7 S. to long. 3 N., experienced strong N.W. winds, then strong squalls and heavy rain; on the 5th of January got the N.E. trades. Passed N.E. of Sapai Island on the night of the 12th; from thence had strong Easterly winds. On the 21st passed the Balangtan Channel; from thence to the 23rd experienced strong Northerly winds and rain; passed the British bark *Monsoon*, standing Eastward; from thence moderate winds and cloudy weather to the morning of the 24th; got pilot in West Lama Channel, all well.

The British bark *Forward* reports left Sydney on 3rd December. Had a succession of light N.E. winds with fine weather till passing Westward of New Caledonia, when got strong East winds and thick rain, lasting twenty-four hours. Had very light winds with occasional calms in the Coral Sea. Passed the East end of Solomon Group on the 26th. From thence to the Equator N.W. winds and squally weather with much rain. Crossed the Equator on the 2nd January, in long. 167.43 E.; got the N.E. trades in lat. 4 N., and long. 169 E. On the 8th instant passed over the position set down as Providence Islands, but saw nothing of them. At 6 a.m. on the 13th sighted Farallon de Medmilla, one of the Marianas, to which light N.E. monsoon. To the Brothers had very light winds and fine weather; passed through on the 21st, with strong monsoon and squally weather. On the same day sighted the South end of Formosa; thence to port strong Northerly winds, the latter part light N. and N.E. monsoon.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Brema	New York	July 10
Fontenaye	London	July 13
Maria	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Invincible	London	Sept. 9
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Hansa	Cardiff	Sept. 15
Bonita	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Varuna	Hamburg	Sept. 19
Life Brigade (s)	Shields	Sept. 26
Fiscella	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Miako	London	Oct. 7
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 13
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24
M. Washington	Boston	Oct. 24
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Paps	Hamburg	Nov. 5
Admiral Tegethof	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Dorothea	Cardiff	Nov. 11
Osaka	London	Nov. 12
Sophie	London	Nov. 13
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Hilberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Ourhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Min (s)	London	Dec. 5
S. of Virginia (s)	London	Dec. 7
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Hector (s)	Liverpool	Dec. 9

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to
BOSTON JACK & Co.
Anchorage off Peddar's Wharf.
82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
R. R. Ballins, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

THE CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA supplies CHEQUE BOOKS of the CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED, on payment of the necessary amount.
By Order,
S. J. NICOLLS,
Secretary.
146 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
tf 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET,
With Prompt Possession.
THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
98 Hongkong, 16th January, 1875.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.
DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, Alexandra Terrace.
Two DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 28th December, 1874.

TO LET.
HOUSES Nos. 5 and 7, Aberdeen Street, and No. 33, Hollywood Road.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
1m 31 Hongkong, 5th January, 1875.

NOTICE.
NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or Agents of the French Barque *Rance* (Captain GRIEBEN) will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the said vessel.
tf 114 Hongkong, 19th January, 1875.

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. E. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY, OF CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.
MURRAY DAVIS,
SOLE AGENT, 31 *and* 33, *SUTTER STREET*,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IS prepared to fill Orders for all CLOCKS Manufactured by
ANSONIA CLOCK Co. | GILBERT CLOCK Co.
WATERBURY CLOCK Co. | E. INGRAHAM & Co.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists. [3m 2042

FOR SALE.
HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.
Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.
BIRLEY & Co.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Business hitherto carried on under the name of J. LEMBKE will, after this date be styled
JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.
1m 17 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROWETT in our Firm at this Port and in China ceases from this day.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 18 Hongkong, 31st December, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD LOVETT COLLER in our Firm ceased yesterday, and Mr. JAMES BROWN McCULLOCH is admitted a Partner from this date.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 19 Manila, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. FRANK LEYBURN is authorized to sign our Firm at Foochow from this date.
PURDON & Co.
1m 4 China, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.
W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.
3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself as a SHIP-BROKER at this Port.
E. C. RAY,
Peddar Street.
1m 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of
C. F. GROSSMANN.
1m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. A. HAYES, Jr., in our Firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December ultimo.
OLYPHANT & Co.
1m 08 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
I HAVE authorized Mr. S. F. TUMBOLY to sign my Firm.
H. M. PADSHA.
21d 57 Hongkong, 9th January, 1875.

NOTICE.
WE have this day admitted Mr. ALFRED ROWE and Mr. FREDERIC BURGESS SMITH, Partners in our Firm.
THOMAS & MERCER.
tf 2 Canton, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
OFFICE:—*No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*
ED. CHASTEL.
3m 1312 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of
WIELER & Co.
OSCAR WIELER.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1300 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
the 29th instant, at NOON,—
A Dark Coloured AUSTRALIAN PONY, Quiet to Ride and Drive.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
140 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. L. NORONHA, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 30th January, 1875, at 2 P.M., at his Residence PRIORY LODGE, Bonham Strand (opposite Green Mount),
Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
Drawing and Dining Room SUITES, OIL PAINTINGS, Marble CLOCKS, Pier GLASS, Crystal GASALIERS, and GAS BRACKETS, Handsomely Painted DINNER SERVICE, DESSERT SERVICE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., &c.
A COTTAGE PIANO,
And
One Large Mahogany Glass BOOKCASE, and about 300 Volumes of Selected BOOKS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after FRIDAY, the 29th instant.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
5d 154 Hongkong, 25th January, 1875.

BOOK AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
SATURDAY,
the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
A Large and Well-assorted INVOICE OF BOOKS, comprising:—The Fine Arts, Various Illustrated Books, History, Scientific, Travels, Novels, &c., &c.
The Books will be on view the Morning of the Sale. Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
5d 155 Hongkong, 25th January, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.
OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.
IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
WORKS at EAST POINT.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

NOW READY.
PRICE $6.00.
CH'O HOK KAI,
A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.
BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.
BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.
*** This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.
For Sale at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(TOWN OFFICE:—ON MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S PRAYA PREMISES.)
THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company beg to announce that, having secured the Services of a skilled English Pastry-cook and Baker, they are making daily, and are prepared to receive orders for, all kinds of CAKES, BISCUITS, and BREAD; Samples of which may be seen at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Cakes.	*Fancy Biscuits.*
POUND CAKE.	CUSTARD BISCUITS.
MADEIRA "	QUEEN'S "
SEED "	ABERNETHY "
SULTANA "	GINGER "
TIFFIN "	BRANDY WAFERS.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.	GERMAN WAFERS.
Plain Biscuits.	
SODA BISCUITS.	BUTTER BISCUITS.
WATER "	ABERNETHY "
WINE "	RICH CHEESE "

Also,
Oatmeal Cakes; Breakfast Buns, plain and with fruits; Soda Scones; Milk Scones; Wheaten Bread; Cottage Bread; Twisted Bread; French Bread; Brown Bread; Soda Bread; Scotch Buns, &c., &c.
WEDDING and CHRISTENING CAKES made and decorated.
1m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING STOVES.
GALLEY RANGES.
YORK HAMS.
RACING SADDLES.
SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS.
ASSORTED SADDLERY.
SMOKED & COLLARED OX TONGUES.
FRENCH NOVELS.
HATS.
GOVERNMENT LIMEJUICE.
SWIMMING BELTS.
RIDING WHIPS.
VICES.
DRAWING PAPER.
SILBER LAMPS.
BULLOCH LADE'S BLENDED OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
EXSHAW'S BRANDY.
GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS.
COMPOTE of APRICOTS.
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.
STUDENTS' LAMPS.
VERY CHOICE CHEROOTS.
CHUTNIES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
PERAMBULATORS.
TOOL CHESTS.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, and STUMPS.
CARPETS, the latest patterns.
COLLARS and SHIRTS.
PLATE GLASS.
COLOURED and ENAMELLED GLASS.
&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 129 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

HARMONIUM.
FOR SALE, an Alexandra "CHURCH HARMONIUM" with 23 Stops, and an extra Set of Vibrators.
For Particulars, address "A. B," at the Office of this Paper.
138 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.
A ROHDEACON GRAY'S NEW WORK, WALKS
IN THE
CITY OF CANTON,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 132 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF MILITARY RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.
ARMOURY AT ILION, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 64 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

SUN WOO,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUELIN'S ROAD, WEST POINT,
(Near the Sailors' Home.)
OFFICE—*Yew Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street*
HONGKONG.
1423 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

TRANSLATION.
DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.
Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.
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6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

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N.B.—*Suitable Colours for Dress are black, brown, and green.*
During the cold season the best light for portraiture is from 10 till 1.
tf 2068 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1875, at 3.30 P.M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th January, 1875, inclusive.
By Order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
42d 2129 Hongkong, 18th December, 1874.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Sixth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 15th February next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1874, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
32d 92 Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th February next, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
32d 93 Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39 Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 18th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1874.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th February, both days inclusive.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUCHTRIE,
Secretary.
23d 147 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TRANSFERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in future no Transfer of the Shares of this Company will be Registered, unless the Signature of the Transferer has been duly Witnessed.
By Order,
ROWLEY MILLER,
Auditor.
1m 29 Shanghai, 31st December, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
NOTICE.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, 1875, the Steamers from HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, will be the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each Month, until further notice.
When these Dates fall on SUNDAY, the Day of Sailing will be the PRECEDING SATURDAY.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
24d 141 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

NOTICE.
In the Goods of LOUIS GUSTAVE VASSALLO, *Deceased.*
ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st Day of February, 1875, after which date no Claims will be recognised.
And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.
J. FAIRBAIRN,
Administrator.
td 1777 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
A SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per cent. of the Estate of the WING CHEUNG SHUN 永祥順 will be payable on or before the 4th January, 1875, for the benefit of their Creditors, who are requested to take their seals and to apply to the CHUN CHEONG WING HONG, No. 77, Bonham Strand West, for their Shares of Dividend. Those Creditors who have not applied for the first Dividend of 20 per cent. of the said Estate are requested to do so immediately, as the Undersigned will not hold themselves responsible for any consequence that may be occasioned by delay.
This Notice is given in order to prevent future disputes.
JOHN F. CORDES
AND
WONG YIK PUN.
1m 2198 Hongkong, 31st December, 1874.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN C. FINE are requested to communicate with the Undersigned; and all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment to
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Administrator.
1772 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON
that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

成順記炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW.
THE Steamship
"RAJAH,"
Captain Menzell, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP HING,
Agent.
1d 153 Hongkong, 25th January, 1875.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
~~PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.~~
THE Company's Steamship
"TANAIS,"
~~Captain Reynier, will be despatched for~~
YOKOHAMA
Shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
151 Hongkong, 25th January, 1875.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"AMAZONE,"
Captain Champenois, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI
Shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
152 Hongkong, 25th January, 1875.

NOTICE.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Business, Goodwill, and Stock-in-trade of the SAM SHING CHEUNG KI, Sweetmeat Dealer, Canton, has been transferred by its Owner YOUNG WING to the Undersigned, who will not hold himself responsible for any Debts contracted, or any transaction entered into, or Goods purchased by the said YOUNG WING, whose interest henceforth ceases in the said Shop. This notice is given to avoid any dispute in the future.
E. N. METTA.
15d 156 Canton, 7th January, 1875.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.
ON and after this date the Price of First Cabin Passage from Hongkong to San Francisco will be $300.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent
20d 68 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
TH

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

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(Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO,—THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

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Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, "Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial Department of the *Daily Press* and *Overland Trade Report* has this day been placed in the hands of Mr. R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

W. H. BELL,
Lessee.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, January 11th, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 26TH, 1875.

We have passed in review the trade of the various ports of China for the year 1873, as gleaned from the Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports of China, published by the Shanghai Customs Authorities, and now propose to lay before our readers some interesting particulars concerning that of the ports of Formosa, gathered from the same source. The imports at Tamsui for 1873 exhibit a considerable augmentation, compared with those of the previous year. Cotton goods and opium are the articles which show the largest increase; but with the exception of woollen piece goods, all the imports show a marked advance. No less than 51,961 pieces of cotton goods were delivered in 1873, being slightly more than double the import of 1872, while the increase in opium during the same period was 308 piculs. The large increase in the demand for these articles is in all probability, says the report, "consequent on the amount of wealth which has of late been flowing into the northern portion of the island in exchange for tea, the cultivation of which in favourable seasons leaves a margin on the profit side to producers, who in this region in particular, have heretofore had to work hard to obtain a livelihood, and who now, viewing their plantations as a certain source of income, are bent on obtaining luxuries." The more noticeable features of the export trade are the falling-of in tea to the extent of 3,004 piculs, as compared with 1872, but otherwise the largest export to date, that of 1871 being 14,363 piculs against 15,609 piculs in 1873, and the large increase in coal. The export of that mineral in 1873 was 758,974 piculs, compared with 675,386 piculs in 1872 and 313,673 piculs in 1871. In camphor and hardwood there is an immense decrease to be noted, the export of 1873 standing at 10,081 pieces against 27,501 pieces in the preceding year, the trade in those products having almost completely passed into the hands of the Chinese. The tea trade is progressing satisfactorily, and but for the heavy likin charges and tax on coal, the export of that product would increase with almost incredible rapidity. The year proved, however, a prosperous one, on the whole, in North Formosa, as the crops turned out well, and the prices of tea recovered in great measure towards the close of the season.

A serious decrease in the value of trade is visible in the returns for the port of Takow. The net value of the imports for 1873 was $1,378,462 against $1,473,508 in the year previous, showing a diminution of $95,046. The exports compare still more unfavourably, the total for 1873 being $1,417,538 against $1,825,440 in 1872, a decrease of $407,902. As at Tamsui, there is an increase in the quantity of cotton piece goods and opium imported, but the excess is more inconsiderable than at the former port. The import of opium during 1873 was 2,015.80 piculs, compared with 1,992.88 piculs in the preceding year. Of this 865 piculs arrived direct from Hongkong, against 759 piculs in 1872. The direct trade with this port is, it is satisfactory to note, steadily increasing. Though the import of cotton goods for 1873 is larger than that of 1872 it is less than half that of 1871, and the reasons adduced are that the Formosan cloth, manufactured from the fibre of the palm-leaf, "of which the supply is inexhaustible," is becoming a formidable rival to foreign textile fabrics, and also that large quantities of native cloth from the mainland are imported in junks. The demand for woollen goods was very limited, owing no doubt to the climate of Southern Formosa being too genial to make warm garments much needed. The import for 1873 was 2,753 pieces against 2,787 pieces in the year before, being a decline of 24 pieces. In the imports of native productions bags and mats show a fair increase, and rice a great falling-off. The latter circumstance was, no doubt, the result of the favourable prospect in Formosa of a good crop that autumn. In the exports the decrease is perhaps the most marked on sugar. The export of this commodity has for the past few years been steadily increasing, but in 1873 the quantity fell below that shipped in 1870. Most of it goes to Australia, Japan, San Francisco and the Northern ports of China, but in 1872 some of it got into the London market. There is reason to believe that the trade in it will continue to grow. It is to be presumed the short export in 1873 is due to a failing crop. Taken altogether, the returns for 1873 show a decided improvement in the trade of the north, but a sad decline in that of the south of Formosa, which was, however, more the result of bad crops than any permanent cause.

The P. M. S. steamship *China* came round from Aberdeen docks yesterday morning.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Amazone* left Saigon for Hongkong, on Sunday last, at 3 P.M.

Among the passengers in the French mail, which arrived yesterday from Yokohama, are the Chevalier Schaeffer, Austrian Minister, bound for Saigon, and Conte Litta Binni, Italian Chargé d'affaires, for Marseilles.

The defendant in the case of a robbery of jewellery on board the Messageries Maritimes steamship *Sindh*, who was admitted to bail in the sum of $200, was not forthcoming yesterday, and the security was told that he would have his covenant estreated likewise if the man was not forthcoming on Thursday next.

For the Ocean Yacht Race, which will take place to-day, three yachts have entered, *Naiad*, *Wave*, and *Naomi*. The latter vessel, having changed owners, has re-taken her original name, and may perchance resume her former good-luck. The schooner *Lotterer* has left for the neighbourhood of the *Japan* wreck, we understand, or she would doubtless have joined the other vessels in the race. The *Naiad* is the present holder of the Cup, having won it last year.

Mr. Brereton appeared in Court yesterday at the Magistracy and said he had had no further communication from the Canton Authorities concerning Chun Kum Chune, out on bail on a charge of wilfully giving false evidence in the "*Spark* tragedy case" and would leave it to his Worship to decide the case. His Worship said fortunately the Captain of H. I. C. M. gunboat *Ching-ba* had deposited the $400 security, and under the circumstances he saw no other course than that the covenant should be estreated. Mr. Brereton said he could raise no objection to it.

SUPREME COURT.

January 25th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR JOHN SMALE.)

These sessions were again resumed this THE "SPARK" TRAGEDY.

Chun Fook Yow, and Chun Kwai Yow were charged (1) with murder, and (2) with piracy.

The Attorney-General said he thought it his duty to inform the Court that he was not in a position to put these men on their trial that day. The authorities at Canton had been notified as to the day on which the prisoners would be arraigned, and they were requested to take care that the witnesses should then attend. He had received a reply that the witnesses would not be in attendance that day, and he was therefore unable to lay the evidence for the prosecution before the Court, and it was unnecessary to put the prisoners before a jury. As he had no guarantee that the witnesses would attend on any future day, he asked that prisoners might be discharged on their own recognizances to appear if called upon at any time within the next three months. In asking for this time he did not think he was inflicting any hardship upon the men, one of whom was the owner of a licensed boat here, and the other had been known as a fisherman and had been resident in the Colony for some time.

His Lordship said he did not see how, under the circumstances, the Attorney-General could have done anything else, but he must say he the thought the Colonial authorities—he would not say the Government, because he always considered it necessary in matters like these to draw a line—and that Court had been trifled with in a way that he could not say was at all satisfactory. The conduct which had been manifested towards them was such as should not be shown either towards the officials of this country or the administrators of justice in that Court. He was very sorry that the Attorney-General had been driven to the course he had adopted; and he must say that, having looked into the depositions, there was a great conflict of evidence in the case which made it desirable, as well for the prisoners as for the public, that it should have been investigated. He thought the case had now terminated so far in the most unsatisfactory way, and that prisoners had very great cause of complaint. How were they to be able at any future time to bring the witnesses here, which, he presumed, were now present, to vindicate and support their contention in this case? From what he had seen it appeared that there was an *alibi* attempted to be proved, and at some future time he did not see how prisoner could be expected to bring their witnesses here. He ordered that the prisoners enter into their own recognizances in the usual form to answer any charge that may be brought against them for the next three months, and that they be discharged.

Prisoners entered into their recognizances, and were discharged accordingly.

This concluded the business of the sessions.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

25th January.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

STREET ROWS.

Chinese constable No. 254, charged four Chinese with fighting, and creating a disturbance in Taipingshan street.

The first and third defendants were fined 50 cents each, the second and fourth $1 each.

MORE DISTURBANCE.

Four men were fined $2 each, or seven days' imprisonment, for creating a disturbance in a house of ill-fame.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Chinese constable No. 229 found a drunken Russian seaman creating a great disturbance on the Praya and rolling about in the gutter. He went to take care of the man to prevent him from rolling into the water and being robbed. The defendant shewed his gratitude by giving the complainant a blow on the nose, drawing blood. Another seaman gave him a blow on the shoulder, and the defendant was then left by his shipmates in the gutter. Complainant procured assistance and placed the the defendant in a chair, which he broke on the way to the station.

The defendant was fined $5, and ordered to pay 50 cents for damage to the chair.

LAND SHARKS ON BOARD SHIPS.

George Berry, seaman on board the British steamship *Hankow*, charged Chun Akow, an apprentice to a shoe maker, with stealing two pairs of shoes belonging to him.

Complainant stated on Friday last a shoemaker, not the prisoner, came on board with new shoes and said he mended old ones. He gave the man two pairs, which he promised to bring on board on Sunday. On Sunday he was astonished to see a seaman on board wearing one pair of his newly mended boots. The seaman said he bought them for $1 and shewed him the shop where he bought them. On going to the shop he saw his other pair hung up for sale. The shopman pointed out another man from whom he bought them, and that man in turn pointed out the prisoner as the man he purchased them from. The prisoner is apprentice to the man whom he gave the shoes to.

Inspector Stroud said the man who pointed out the prisoner as the one he bought the boots from, said in the charge room, that he bought them from Alum, and Alum was the man who got them from the complainant, and is the prisoner's master.

The case was then remanded till Saturday next, for the production of Alum.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

Chun Ayee, charged on suspicion, with being the cause of the death of a female, named Wong On Tsi, was remanded till the conclusion of the inquest.

ROBBERIES.

Chun Achun, charged with stealing a pewter teapot and a brass smoking pipe, the property of a female, admitted the charge, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

WOMEN'S SQUABBLES.

Dora Howard, a European female, was charged by Mrs. Pereira, residing in Wellington Street, with creating a disturbance at her house on Sunday morning, breaking a window and shutter and scratching her finger.

Defendant said she lived in the house of the complainant's son for four months before Christmas, and was compelled to leave in consequence of the complainant's abuse and perpetual noise. She left her boxes there for a day or two, and found when she had brought them away that one of two blankets had been extracted from them. She thereupon sent for it, wrote for it, and used every legal means to recover it, but in vain. She accordingly went herself on Sunday morning, in the hope of finding the son, but he was gone and she asked the complainant for it, when she abused her. She then got a Chinese constable to go with her and try to persuade the complainant to give it up, but on returning to the door found a Sikh constable, in whose custody she was given.

His Worship fined the defendant $1, and ordered her to pay 50 cents compensation to complainant.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Cheong Ahon, a shopkeeper, charged a sickly-looking man, named Lum Acheong, with attempting to pass on him a quantity of imitation pieces of broken silver dollars supposed to be one tael.

The case was proved, and the prisoner was sent to three months' hard labour.

INTIMIDATING WITNESSES.

G. Wareham, a chain gang guard man in the Victoria Gaol, was charged by Mr. M. S. Tonnochy, the Acting Governor of the Victoria Gaol, with intimidating witnesses to prevent them appearing against Davis, committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tonnochy said the prisoner was a first class guard, on trial to be next in turn as a turnkey if he suited. On the 19th instant he received a letter from the Captain Superintendent of the Police making charges against the prisoner. On the 16th instant a prisoner named Davis was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences and representing himself as the son of Ng Akew, *alias* Ng Mow Kew. Wareham had access to the gaol from his position there. Ng Akew was one of the bound witnesses for the Crown in the case of Davis. In consequence of the communication from the Superintendent of Police in reference to the prisoner, and Ng Akew, he made enquiries and ordered the prisoner to remain in his quarters till after the trial of Davis. The prisoner Davis was convicted and sentenced on Friday last to three years' penal servitude. On Saturday the witness Ng Akew came up to the gaol and pointed out the prisoner, and from what she said he made the present charge against him.

Ng Akew said on the 17th instant she was at her house and overheard some one asking for Akew. She went down and saw prisoner, who asked her if she was Akew. She answered in the affirmative, and he said, "You are the witness in Davis's case, are you not?" She said she was, and he asked her if she was going to the Supreme Court on Monday. She made no answer, but woman, if you do not go you will be a good woman." She then got angry and asked, "Who sent you here? Go out of my house." The prisoner replied, "Why treat me like a dog"? She made answer that he commanded her as though she was a servant, and if he did not quit the house she would call a policeman. He did not appear angry, but shewed himself to be a friend to her and he went away quietly. Prisoner was dressed as a turnkey. He said that if she did go to the Supreme Court the man Davis would get three years in gaol (a true prognostication, his Worship remarked) and all she would get would be plenty of trouble. What he meant by her having plenty of trouble she did not know. On Saturday she saw a number of men at the gaol and picked out prisoner from amongst them. She gave evidence on Monday at the Supreme Court against Davis.

The prisoner was told his case would be sent to the Supreme Court, and after reserving his defence, was committed for trial, but admitted to bail in two sureties of $200 each.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

STEALING A LOCK.

Lee Awai, a carpenter employed at the Union dock at Kowloon, was charged with stealing a brass lock, the property of the Company.

The charge being proven, the defendant was sent to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

STREET GAMBLING.

Sew Akoo, a coolie, and Cheong Ping Kwai, a student, were charged with gambling in lodging house Lane at a game of "Fantan."

The defendants denied the charge, but the first was fined $2, and the second $1.

A hawker named Wong Ashing, was fined 50 cents for gambling on the Recreation Ground at the Gap.

STEALING FOWL.

Wo Asum, a hawker, was sent to one month's hard labour for stealing a fowl, the property of Charles Lieberel, barkeeper at the "Empire Tavern."

A MISTAKE.

Wong Achum, a trader, was charged with the unlawful possession of six stools, two poles and a weight, the property of one To Aying.

After a considerable amount of evidence, defendant was discharged.

BURGLARY.

Kong Amun, the man charged by Inspector Grimes with being concerned in a highway robbery case on the 30th November, in this colony, came on again, and there being no further evidence, the defendant was ordered to find security in two sureties of $50 each for three months.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

Chun Kum Yow and Koo Abo were charged by J. de Jesus, storekeeper at the Aberdeen Docks, and Inspector W. Rivers, with the robbery of eighty-eight lbs. of brass nails and one hundred and twenty-eight lbs. of Muntz metal.

Inspector Rivers said from information he received from a man convicted of the unlawful possession of a sheet on Saturday, he searched the engine house and pump well of the docks, where the defendants only are allowed and where they work and sleep. He found the nails hid away in stockings and the metal rolled up and stowed away in various places.

After the evidence of Mr. J. de Jesus, and others, they were convicted, and sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA AND THE COLONIAL CHAPLAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—To avoid misunderstanding, and, if possible, further discussion in the local newspapers of my present relation to the Cathedral, I beg to state that my retirement from acting as one of the regular officiating clergy of the Cathedral has nothing whatever to do with my legal status in the Colony. It has been brought about solely by a memorandum written on certain simple propositions of mine with reference to the conduct of the afternoon service. These propositions were made by me in a private note to the Colonial Chaplain, and were treated officially in a way that I thought was inconsistent with my position as a clergyman, voluntarily undertaking duty in the Cathedral.

I am, yours truly,
J. S. BURDON,
Bishop of Victoria.

Hongkong, Jan. 25th, 1875.

YOKOHAMA.

The funeral of the late Mr. T. Johnstone, of the Kaisei Gakko, took place yesterday afternoon. The deceased having been a Freemason, many members of that body accompanied the *cortège* in their official costumes, and as a token of the respect in which Mr. Johnstone was held, many of his colleagues and friends, and also a number of the pupils of the school attended to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory.—*Japan Daily Herald, Jan. 11th.*

An accident occurred by the bursting of the boiler of a small Japanese steamer on its way to Yedo yesterday morning, by which the two stokers have lost their lives. This accident, due to the carelessness of the engineer, swells a list already formidable enough.—*Japan Mail Daily Advertiser, Jan. 12th.*

It is rumoured that there has been an engagement between the Chinese troops and the aborigines of Formosa in which fifty of the latter were killed. We have no news of the loss on the Chinese side, nor of the result of the engagement.—*Japan Mail Daily Advertiser, Jan. 12th.*

(*From Japan Daily Herald, January 15th.*)

We have pleasure, yet not unmixed with regret, in announcing the appointment of Mr. von Brandt as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Pekin, to be replaced here by Mr. von Holleben, now *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking. Mr. von Brandt's near departure will be sincerely regretted by all his friends, who will not fail to wish him success at Peking. During Mr. von Brandt's long residence in Japan he has been extremely popular, and much liked by all who came in contact with him, as well for the effective way he accomplished his mission as for his scholarly attainments. We hear at the same time that Mr. Consul Zappe is to discharge the functions of *Chargé d'Affaires* between the time of departure of Mr. von Brandt and the arrival of his successor. We congratulate Mr. Zappe on this mark of distinction conferred by his Government, and hope that this will only prove an earnest of what awaits him in the future as reward for his services and the satisfaction he has given to all those who had to transact any official business with him. Mr. von Brandt's promotion has been well earned, and his trained ability in the discharge of diplomatic duties will be turned to good account at Peking, and entirely justify the German Government in appointing him to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The action for libel, in which Mr. W. G. Howell, Editor of the *Japan Mail*, is plaintiff, and the proprietors of the *Japan Gazette* defendants, is set down for hearing next Tuesday, at 11 a.m. The defendants have pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Dickins is counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Ness for the defendants.

An inquest was held yesterday in Tokio by General Thos. B. Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General, touching the death of Albert G. Bates. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was taking a bath, which was heated by a charcoal stove, and that he was suffocated by the fumes. A verdict was returned in accordance with the evidence.

About half-past 12 o'clock last night a severe shock of earthquake, lasting a considerable time, was experienced in Yokohama. The motion seemed to be from about south to north. Shortly afterwards a second shock took place, which was, however, much milder than the first, though we think it lasted longer. We have not heard of any damage being done, but such alarming rest-disturbers are very unwelcome visitors.

(*From the Japan Gazette, Jan. 15th.*)

In view of the prevalence of the epidemic in Tokio, the Empress has again been vaccinated, and the Emperor was to undergo the operation on the conclusion of the ceremonies at *Rihugansho* and *Kaigansho*.

Some further particulars are to hand respecting the boiler explosion on board the *Funjin-Maru*. There were altogether ten men on board, and the two ill-fated stokers were *koimin* of Shingawa, named Tomakichi and Kosaburo. The steamer belonged to a *shisaku* of Hamamatsu-Ken, named Fujinama Makita, and the name of the man in charge was Tutoshi Tomyata. She was intended for a passenger steamer.

On the 9th instant, the European civil and military officers who were employed in the expedition to Formosa were entertained at a grand banquet given by the the *Daijin*—Sanjo, Shimadzu, and Iwakura—at Yeuriokan. Speeches were made and congratulatory addresses presented to the principal officers of able terms.

Jan. 18th.

We regret to hear that small-pox is raging with great virulence amongst the European residents of Tokio, fresh cases being daily reported. A reverend gentleman attached to the *Kai sei Gak-ko* has to-day been attacked by the epidemic, and the teachers employed in the various educational departments are said to have again petitioned *Mombusho* for the temporary closing of the schools. The seminary for ladies attached to the *Kobusho* has already suspended study, on account, of the prevalence of the malady, and as the precedent has thus been established, we see no reason why the rule should not apply to the rest of the schools conducted by foreign tutors.

HIOGO.

Of the public buildings that the native town of Kobe now boasts, the new Post Office in the only one that has any pretensions to architectural beauty in addition to usefulness in its design. The Kencho and Railway Station have been both erected with reference to the latter requisite, but while, from the necessities of the case, the Station is as plain as it is useful, the Kencho shows what native ingenuity can arrive at in converting a small bungalow into a block of Government offices. One after another, additions have been made to the original structure, till the designer of the latter would never recognize it again were he to see it. The Post Office, on the other hand, had been built for the purpose it is being used for. The building is divided into two departments; the Western one for the native staff and the home mails, while the Eastern is occupied by the two foreigners and their assistants, engaged in the care of the foreign mail matter. Each side has its set of boxes and a place in which stamped letters can be dropped night or day. The centre is taken up with a counter and three pigeon holes, where enquiries can be made, and stamps purchased. Inside the two halves of the premises are respectively an entrance lobby, a waiting room, superintendent's office, and a retiring room for sorters, etc., each department being on its own side. Between them is the sorting room, a spacious hall, with an amplitude of tables and other conveniences for work. Up stairs are rooms for such officials as sleep on the premises, and an audience chamber; the whole being well and comfortably furnished. With respect to the working arrangements of the place, we can say little more than that they appear to be all that is required.—*Hiogo News.*

We hear that an English Paper Pulp Manufacturing Company, of considerable capital, is about to commence operations at Kobe. A suitable site for the erection of the requisite works has, after much tedious delay, been secured, and the Company's machinery has been telegraphed for from home. The buildings are to be in concrete, with light but suitable roofs. It is not proposed, we believe, by the Company to manufacture paper here, but to send home what may be almost termed the raw material of paper, consisting of cotton rags reduced to the condition of what is technically called "half stuff." The works are to be under the control of Mr. Charles Rickerby; a gentleman long identified with journalism in Yokohama, and to whose efforts in this new enterprise we wish entire success.—*Japan Daily Herald.*

YEDO.

(*Correspondent of "Hiogo News."*)

It is said now that Shimadzu Saburo, disgusted with the general programme of the Government, has refused to attend the Daijokwan any further. He is said to be annoyed at the reckless expenditure in many departments, where, he very justly argues, more economy might,—and, may be, must,—be exercised. That competitive examinations should be the rule and not the exception, in the admission of all officials to Government employ; that instead of the products of the country being utilised to the benefit of the producers, foreign articles of all descriptions are being greedily sought after, and also introduced, by the very men who should make it their duty to discard them in favour of Japanese material. Again, that many houses may be seen, outwardly showy enough, whose owners are becoming imporverished in their attempts to ape foreign customs. He is also credited with the opinion that the Mikado would be better away from the Government than occupying, as he does, the head of it, literally if not nominally; that he not only has too much power in it, but uses it too fully at times. Very naturally, the old Satsuma gentleman is much disquieted at the heavy expense incurred in the salaries of the various foreign officers in Government service, in which, notwithstanding reductions of one kind and another constantly being noted, other appointments crop up to take the place of the vacated sinecures. An old Yokohama resident, and one of the late advisers to Okubo in the mission to the Court of Peking, has, so rumour says, tumbled into a fat emolument of some $600 per month, as a reward for his interest with Mr. Wade, and more particularly with the successful termination to the Formosan speculation—notably through the instrumentality of the latter gentleman, instructed, as the papers say, by the former. The billet is, I believe, in the Navy Department. It does not take a bigoted Japanese to notice that the file of foreign aid employed implies a ruinous expenditure every month, with but in many instances a sorry return.

It is only a few days since Okubo arrived from China, yet it is reported that, for reasons best known to himself, he has quitted Yedo. It is no secret that in doing the best for his country he has unfortunately made a heap of deadly enemies. Long before his return the feeling against him for his course of action in China was very bitter, and there is no doubt that had he remained in Yedo his life would not have been safe.

Japanese credit appears to have fallen very low now, and business houses shirk money transactions with Japanese, even with what would have been, a short time ago, considered as good security.

The gas in Main Street is worth a journey to see. The lights are the largest I have ever seen, some of the sheets of flame measuring over six inches across. If the gas people intend to allow all the lamps the same quantum of gas throughout the distance from Shiba to the bridge of "a thousand years" those lamps farthest from Shiba will fare badly. The main is very small indeed for the distance.

The Silber street lights introduced a short time ago, first in Bakurocho, are being extended gradually in other quarters. Tsumookocho and the other street running parallel with Hondori, to the west, are both already lit up their whole length. The lights are magnificent.

OSAKA.

(*From "Hiogo News" Correspondent.*)

Japanese "Guy Fawkes' day," which as most of my readers are aware, falls upon the 1st of January, equalled, if it did not eclipse, this year, any of the previous anniversaries. I happened to pass near to the Governor's residence about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when some scores of his well-wishers were wending their way homewards, and the sight was something never to be forgotten; such dress, such coats, such gloves, and oh! such hats? One individual's gait and actions were quite alarming. He wore a shiny "tile," rather low in the crown, but with a very broad and deeply curved brim, not unlike, if I may be forgiven the comparison, that of an Anglican bishop, and as usual, it was a few sizes too large for him. When my attention was first directed to him, he had left the main body of guys, and, instead of turning off towards the bridge like the others, he was making a "bee line" for the river. His hat, which had been gingerly perched above his ears when he left the Governor's house, had gradually shaken down lower and lower, till it had seemingly obscured his vision, giving him a dazed air, reminding me irresistibly of a cat I once saw which had got its head in a preserved lobster tin, and not being able to withdraw it, behaved in a most eccentric fashion. However, my fears about the worthy *kucho* or *kocho*, or whatever he was, were set at rest by his suddenly pulling up on the edge of the bund. Two days after this some light was thrown upon the ill-fitting hat question by a man being seen carrying two large baskets full of "belltoppers," which he had evidently been collecting from those who had hired them, as some folks are said to hire Court suits in Holywell Street. Before quitting this topic, I may mention that at Osaka, as at Sannomiya Railway Station, there was an arch of evergreens and flowers spanning the principal approach.

The subject is somewhat old now, but as this is the first letter I have written since I received the painful news of the death of Dr. Ritter at Yedo from Small Pox, I must be excused for paying my humble tribute to his memory as an old Osaka resident, and probably the most talented foreigner who ever lived here. Indeed, I doubt very much whether the Government have a man in their employ more deeply versed in physical science than was Dr. Ritter, though, strange to say, he once, when living here, was on the point of death through inhaling the charcoal fumes of his bath room stove, and now he has died of Small Pox, probably from neglecting to adopt the necessary precaution, as I know he was strongly urged to submit to re-vaccination a year or two ago, but refused to do so. Cases of Small Pox, from all I can hear, are by no means numerous here, but if zymotic diseases are not prevalent, it is certainly no fault of the sanitary authorities of Osaka, as anyone may see by the state of the open ditch which bounds one side of the Railway Station approach at the end nearest the Concession. But this stagnant sewer is nothing in extent or odour compared to a reeking abomination which is to be found a few hundred yards nearer towards the Mint. In its principal streets, Osaka is decidedly a clean city, but there are some horribly foul open sewers even in the city, and as for many of the suburbs, they are nearly as bad in this respect as some of the back slums of Kobe old town.

In a translation of a recent number of the *Osaka Shimbun*, you publish an account of some shopkeepers who did not know a five yen gold piece from a copper half cent; the other day I heard of the money-taker at one of the Kioto passenger-boat offices in the vicinity of the Mint, giving a foreigner change for a 5 yen piece as if it were one of 10, and who, on having his attention called to his blunder, handed his customer back the coin, and for the moment could not be induced to believe he had made a mistake.

Writing of money reminds me that I have heard several complaints of foreigners having great difficulty in getting Japanese to take kinsats which have been rendered limp or stained by being wet. There ought surely to be some office where such notes, if genuine, can be changed. I saw recently two 10 rio kinsats of the old fashioned kind, oblong slips of stiff Japanese paper; both these were declared to be bad and were refused by the Fu officials. Surely if there are forgeries of Government paper on the market it is high time that some of the teachers of civilization gave their pupils a lesson in doing their duty towards the public creditor, by publishing descriptions of the counterfeits and warning everyone against taking them.

The Japanese Post Office authorities made but a sorry beginning with the first foreign mail which arrived here under the new dispensation. The mail from Yokohama was distributed early on Saturday morning in Kobe (where there seems to have been no unnecessary delay), and hearing of its arrival there, two of our residents sent messengers to the Osaka general office at Hachikenya. Both men came back, however, without any letters. Then one of the foreigners sent a telegram to some one to enquire at the post office in Kobe. The answer came that the letters had been sent to Osaka that morning. Lastly the foreigners in question went to Hachikenya themselves, and after losing one hour's time and incurring the expense of jinrikishas, they got their letters at 5 p.m. One letter turned up next day. Yesterday noon I got two Kobe letters myself, one of which was posted in the afternoon and the other in the evening of the day before. I must confess that I do not think the services of a foreigner are required at Osaka, but if one of the gentlemen at the Kobe Post Office would spend a few days here in regulating the Postal machinery, it might not be amiss—or at least care should be taken that every letter bearing a foreign superscription should be re-addressed in Japanese.

JAPAN AND THE COREA.

The petition sent to Japan by the Coreans, says a native journal, was to the effect that if the Government would overlook their past misconduct they would receive the next Ambassador from Japan with greater deference. Arrangements were accordingly made to despatch Moriyama to the Corea, but the execution of the contemplated mission has been postponed for the present.—*Daily Advertiser.*

AS PER MARGIN.—A clerk in the employ of the East India Company once penned the following lines to his official superior: "Honored sir, I humbly beg you will excuse my not attendance at the office this date, cause I got a boil as per margin." In the margin of the letter a sketch of the boil was draw out, and the writer went on to say. "The breadth of paper being short, I have planned the boil small, but it is double the size."

A JAPANESE PAPER ON VACCINATION.

The *Shun-pan*, in an article on the efficacy of vaccination and its rapid introduction throughout China, asks, Why is it that this counteractive has not been employed in the prohibited precincts of the palace, and applied to the person of His Imperial Majesty? The article further alludes to a mischievous prejudice or superstition prevalent amongst the people, which works seriously against the general adoption of vaccination: after children have been subjected to the process, mothers will not allow the pus to be used for the vaccination of other children, believing that the matter, entering into the blood of others, will lead to some hidden danger to their own child. Though Doctors, therefore, beg them to bring their children back, the request is never acceded to. The consequence is that the pus has, in large proportion, to be imported from foreign countries. The *Shun-pan* likens this practice of mothers to breaking down a bridge after passing over it oneself. The difficulty of keeping pus through the summer is also touched upon; but the foreign method of preserving it in glass tubes is being gradually introduced.

A JAPANESE FLOURISH.

A late number of the *Shimbun Zashi* had printed in English, beneath its title, the following flourish:—

"The title of the Empire of the Rising Sun is now more than ever specially appropriate to Japan. After a long night the Sun of liberty, with its myriad satellites, has at length burst the clouds that enveloped it, and is sending forth to the remotest corners of this beautiful land its genial and life giving beams, which are awakening every dormant soul to new and vigorous life. The darkness of feudalism is dissipated: everywhere the light of monarchy is shedding its benignant influence. On the high seas, fast-sailing steamers: on the land, railways; telegraphs girdling thousands of miles, lighthouses preventing hundreds of shipwrecks, schools and colleges established everywhere; newspapers circulated in numbers that increase daily; all these, and many other facts equally important, testify to the political and intellectual dawn of the land of the rising sun. The rising military power of Japan, and the ability of her statesmen and diplomatists have been amply vindicated in the eyes of the world in the late triumph over the Chinese.

REVIEW OF THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY BY THE MIKADO.

Of all the ceremonials in which the Mikado takes part at the commencement of the New Year, there are none which exceed in interest the opening the business of the Military and Navy Departments for the year. The former took place this year on the 8th instant, and was marked by an inspection of troops on the Hibiya Parade Ground. From the comparative frequency of such inspections, there is little enough to comment upon respecting this one. The only thing worthy of remark is, that every time we witness such exhibitions we are compelled to acknowledge the increasing readiness of both officers and men in their work, and their improvement in soldierly bearing and general appearance. During the past year this improvement has been very marked; and it is not only gratifying to learn from their instructors but it is quite evident to an observant spectator, that the men are proud of their profession, and animated by a strong *esprit du corps*.

The occasions on which the Naval Department has the honour of exhibiting the progress of its various charges are so much more infrequent that more particular interest attaches to them when they do occur. Whether His Majesty visits his fleet, Naval Yard at Yokoska, reviews his Seaman and Marines ashore, or honours the Naval School with his presence, there is always some mark of special progress to be seen; serving to shew the advance effected by the careful training all are subjected to under their foreign instructors.

On Saturday the 9th instant, His Majesty's visit to the *Kaigansho* (Navy Department) gave an opportunity for shewing the degree of excellence attained by the scholars of the Naval School, as well as the intelligent activity displayed by the heads of the Department and those who act under their orders.

By 10 A.M. the principal officials, H. I. H. Higashi-on-miya, Sanjo Daijin, the officers of the Imperial Marines, and others on whom devolved the duty of receiving His Majesty, had assembled at the Naval School. At 10.50 precisely, the Imperial carriage drove up. The Mikado was the sole occupant, and his only escort was the troop of Household Cavalry who invariably accompany him on his public appearances. It seemed strange to see a sovereign drive up so unostentatiously on such an occasion, and it certainly was not a good arrangement, whoever had the ordering of it.

His Majesty, who looked remarkably well, stepped lightly out of the carriage which was drawn up at the door of the school, and was ushered into the building, where he remained about five minutes. On his reappearance, he was led first to a pavilion so placed that he could witness a boat race between some of the ship's boats belonging to the Navy. By his side walked the always pleasant-looking, popular young prince above-named, with whom His Majesty from time to time conversed. Having seen the boat races, His Majesty's attention was directed to the Training Ship, anchored in the large basin attached to the school, and the young gentlemen made and shortened sail in a manner that shewed that when they obtained their commissions they would have practical knowledge of, and ability themselves to perform, what they had to call upon their men to do. Following this came the most interesting item of the day's doings. His Majesty's attention was called to certain electrical apparatus, the nature of which was minutely explained to him. It was in connection with two torpedoes and a mine, all of which had been prepared by the Japanese themselves, according to the directions, but not under supervision, of the English officers engaged by the Department; and which were to display to the Emperor two of the most effective appliances of destruction which would have been called into play by his Navy, had war unfortunately broken out with China. The torpedoes were sunk in the basin before alluded to, at a sufficient distance from the Training Ship to avoid endangering it. Having been informed of the exact effects to be produced, and the method of accomplishing them, His Majesty made the contact which instantaneously caused the first torpedo to explode. The effect was most beautiful. The water was thrown in a vast body, diminishing towards the top, when, however, at a height considerably above the masts of the ship, itfell inwards in a most elegant shape; looking like a gigantic fountain, in successive cascades, perfect in form, and producing an impression of its irresistible power on the minds of the spectators. The second torpedo was equally grand as a spectacle. The nine was sprung under the basin, and produced the appearance of a tidal-wave about 10 or 25 feet high. These must all

HORRIBLE TALE FROM BULGARIA.

A singular trial for murder has just taken place at Missivria, in Bulgaria. Two brothers were accused of the murder of their uncle, a rich old Odessa merchant. Three years ago the old man suddenly disappeared. His nephews, with whom he lived, and to whom he had behaved with singular kindness, inherited or rather appropriated the wealth of their aged relative. No serious inquiry was ever made to ascertain what had become of the missing man; and the nephews, who made liberal donations to the churches, were left in undisturbed enjoyment of their riches until a certain day in the early part of the present year, when the cadi received a visit from an old woman, who told a story so horrible that it is admirably adapted for narration over a blazing fire on Christmas Eve. One dark and stormy night the old woman, according to her own account, was sitting in her house, when the wind blew in her window-sash, putting out her lamp and causing the embers of her fire to fly about the room. Suddenly she heard a shriek, then a moan, and other strange sounds, which seemed to come from the house of her neighbour, the Odessa merchant. Having crossed herself and taken a little raki, she ventured to look through a crack in the wall of an outhouse, through which she could see into the house from whence the groans proceeded. The scene that met her eye was truly distressing. Two men were pressing down a pillow upon the face of another man whom they kept prostrate, and a woman was holding a light. The victim was the Odessa merchant, the assassins were his nephews. The old man's throat was cut, and his head "waggled" about in the most frightful manner as he struggled with his murderers. He was very strong, for he overthrew them both, when he was struck in the face by the strange woman with a chair. Still his eyes flashed with life, and he rose again, but was once more felled by his nephews, who then sawed away at his throat till they separated his head from his body. The old woman who witnessed this spectacle threatened to disclose the crime, but was bribed to silence, and even induced to act as charwoman, and wash the blood from the floor of the room in which the murder was committed. The "hush money" not having been paid, she revealed the story. The nephews were arrested, have been tried, and acquitted. The old woman also has been imprisoned, flogged, and several times half smothered between mattresses. The nephews, however, are looked coldly upon by good society in Missivria, the general impression being that the old woman has told the truth.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HUMAN-HAIR SUPPLIES.

For some years the London human-hair trade has derived its chief and most highly esteemed supplies from the open gutters of the smaller Italian towns specially, and those of the rural districts generally; and there is a scheme at present under consideration in the Italian Chambers for raising money to defray the cost of extensive drainage works, to be carried to the smaller towns after the larger cities have been drained in accordance with our own most approved modern systems. Here then we have at once an answer to the inquiry where our hair comes from, and the indication of an impending crisis, by which the very existence of the Italiano-British human-hair trade is threatened; for as soon as rural Italy is subjected to the control of local boards of health, there will be an end to all further supplies from that quarter.

To make this intelligible, we will briefly explain the initiatory steps of the process by which Italian hair is converted into English "capillamenta." The Italian women, like their sisters in other parts of the world, have the practice of twisting into a coil all the hairs which become detached from their heads in the operation of combing or brushing. These coils, in the total absence of house drains, are thrown with other refuse into the open gutters, which seldom fail to supply an Italian household with a near and ready means of disposing of the offending of their habitations. This is the first step in the proceeding. The next is effected when the scavenger appears on the scene with his springless cart, and like another Neptune, trident in hand, wades through the gutter, and hooks up every floating tangle of hairs. These he carefully consigns to a separate receptacle, and keeps by him—for he well knows their value—till the hair pedlar, technically known in the trade as "the Cutter," makes his next round and gathers in the season's harvest, which is forthwith conveyed to Genoa and other seaport towns, where the coils are disentangled, and separated by children who are employed in the business, into "heads" and "tails," the former being composed of short but even lengths, arranged according to colour, and the latter of the longer lengths of hair. It is said that of late years many hundred-weights of these heads and tails, grimly characterized as "dead hair," annually cross the Alps, or round the Rock at Gibraltar, on their way to our more northern centres of civilization, where existing systems of drainage present insuperable obstacles to the retention and utilization of refuse coils of hair. It is obvious, therefore, that when rural Italy is drained, London society will find that one of its most conspicuous and apparently most highly prized means of adornment has become scarce and costly to an extent utterly incompatible with the continuance of the present lavish use of hair. The fate of the "capillamenta" is evidently trembling in the balance. It may be said that there are other sources of hair-supply than Italian gutters—and that is true—but these sources are not certain or profuse in more than one or two directions. German peasant heads have, indeed, long yielded good supplies of "yellow flaxens;" but the peasant women of the Empire are beginning to discard their hereditary costume, and to vie with the classes above them in displaying redundant heads of hair, and so they no longer part as readily as of yore with their tawny locks. Great hopes were entertained that Japan would be found willing to include hair in her exports; but, even if she were, the tresses of the daughters of the Flowery Land have a wire-like rigidity in their texture which unfits them for juxtaposition with English heads of hair. It is much the same with other sources of human-hair supply: when put to the test of practical applicability they are found wanting, and if science had not come to the aid of nature—with signal success in the case of those apricot-hued golden—reds—and ruddy yellows which have long been the delight of painters and poets of the pre-Raphael order—we could scarcely predict anything short of annihilation for the trade. These special shades of yellow-red hair are, however, manufactured with a perfection which shows what may be done by a skilful adaptation of ordinary means in producing very charming results; and we are indebted to the newspaper reports of a case heard before Sir R. Malins about five years ago for a clear exposition of the methods employed. It came out on the trial referred to that the plaintiffs, who were at the head of a Manchester frizette and hair firm, sued a rival manufacturer for infringing a patent obtained by them in 1867 for converting coarse Russian wool, known as "Tops," into soft, lustrous, golden hair. They declared that they had, under the advice of eminent chemists, adopted a successful method of removing all oily matters from these Tops, by steeping them in sulphate of copper, and that, at the cost of much time, money, and thought, they had learnt how to give to these Tops the requisite colour by means of catechu, logwood, sulphate of iron, and other ingredients—gelatine being used to impart a curled or crisped appearance to the hair. It was made apparent in the course of the trial that by the plaintiffs' process hair of any length could be manufactured—in fact, any number of Lady Godivas might have been provided by the Manchester patentees with a profusion of hair, not to mention the wholesale manner in which they were able to supply, amongst many other curious hair-products, luxuriant dishevelled manes intended as *sorties de bain* for ladies at watering-places. The Vice-Chancellor remained obdurate to the plea of the plaintiffs for a monopoly in the use of "Russian Tops," and dismissed the bill with costs, stigmatizing the plaintiffs' conduct as "unjustifiable, since, if their patent was sustained, it would be impossible for any one to use wool without their consent for the various purposes for which it had been used long before our grandfathers were born."—*Examiner.*

Galignani states that the new Protestant church in the Avenue de la Grande-Armée, which has been more than three years in course of construction, has been opened. The style of the building is simple and well suited to the purpose for which it is intended. On the facade is cut in letters of gold the inscription, "Culte Evangélique de l'Etoile." The edifice, which is close to the Arc-de-Triomphe, is due to the initiative of the late M. Guizot, who considered that the Reformed Church had not sufficient accommodation in Paris.

THE PLUNDERING BHILS AND MINAHS.

We mentioned last week that the Meenahs and Bheels were "out" in the neighbourhood of Mount Aboo, looking for any plunder which might chance to come in their way. We now hear from Mount Aboo that on the night of the 15th instant the station was thrown into considerable commotion by the news that a large body of Meenahs intended to make a night attack. Intelligence was brought in during the evening of the presence of the Meenahs in large numbers near the Mount, and it was also reported that they had told some coolies who had seen them of their intentions to attack the station. As soon as the news was received, preparations for a vigorous defence were made, and every available soldier and policeman was called out. The shopkeepers hid themselves and their treasures, and considerable alarm prevailed until morning broke without the Meenahs, who are supposed, on second thoughts, to have abandoned the attempt to capture the place. Measures are, we understand, being taken for their pacification, and apparently not before they were needed.—*Times of India.*

INSANITARY CONDITION OF MALTA.

The recent increase of mortality in Malta has attracted some attention to the sanitary condition of that island, and (according to the *Lancet*) the commission which was appointed by the Governor to inquire into the matter has disclosed in its report a condition of things which could scarcely be rivalled even at Over Darwen. One of the most noticeable peculiarities of the island is the density of its population. The Maltese, it is said, scarcely ever emigrate, and, as early marriages are general among the lower classes, it is easy to understand how Malta, with an area of only ninety-five square miles, "possesses a population which has no parallel elsewhere in Europe; it numbers 1,300 persons to every square mile of surface, exclusive of its garrison, the fleet, and trading vessels—a density very nearly three times that of Belgium, the most thickly populated area on the continent." The people are sunk in the most wretched poverty, and inhabit houses, or rather cellars, which are "damp, dark, and ill-ventilated. To alleviate the condition of this squalid and crowded island, it might be expected that there would be some attempt made to provide decent sanitary arrangements. On the contrary, however, the commissioners assert that no proper system of drainage exists. "Foul cesspools abound; the villages and towns are as good as unsewered; the atmosphere of some places is so charged with sewer emanations that all silver articles become speedily blackened." In fact, the island is little better than another Over Darwen on a large scale. Of course typhoid and other fevers reign supreme, and have full scope for their work in the wretched and crowded dwellings of the poor.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Northumberland has just erected baths and washhouses at Alnwick, at a cost of nearly £10,000.

The Rev. John Scarborough, of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, has been elected Bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal diocese of Southern New Jersey.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a special trial of a system of fitting all ships' boats with floating seats, each seat capable of supporting four or five men in the water.

The President and Fellows of Sion College intend to apply next session for an Act of Parliament to authorize them to sell the present college and buildings and to rebuild on a new site.

The famine in Asia Minor is likely to be aggravated by the presence of winter, which is reported to have set in severely. The starving population are said to be looking to English generosity for help.

The Arai Tekke, a Turcoman tribe nomadizing south of the Attreck, have invaded the Russian territory and killed all the inhabitants of the Yomut Turcoman village of Dashli, 30 miles east of Krasnovedsk.

Of one of the numerous new parties, the Boston *Herald* makes this kindly mention: "The *Globe* has got a nice little party that weighs about nine pounds, but it hasn't named it yet. Doing as well as could be expected."

It is stated that the hurricane which recently passed over Jamaica did more damage than any which has visited the island for more than 40 years. Huge forest trees were torn up, and much growing produce destroyed. Many houses were blown down, and roads washed away.

Lady Franklin reminds the public that the reward of £2,000 offered by her for the official records of her late husband's expedition is still open to be earned, and she expresses her conviction that the original journals of the expedition were deposited near the spot where the ships were abandoned.

REWARD TO A YOUNG WIFE.—Samuel Baldwin, a gentleman of Hampshire, by his will in the year 1836, ordered that his body, after his decease, should be thrown into the sea beyond the Needles, which was accordingly carried into effect. His motive for this singular disposal of his remains was to disappoint his young wife, who had frequently declared to him that she would dance on his grave.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.—A story is told of the late Lord Clarendon, who entered on one occasion a restaurant in the Palais Royal to dine as a simple *bourgeois*. Having ordered a frugal meal he called for a bottle of champagne. The waiter, anticipating the customer might not be able to settle, whispered that the price was twenty-five francs a bottle, in the hope of putting an end to his lordship's extravagance. "Oh, in that case," said the earl, "bring me two bottles."

The *New York Tribune* states that a scientific expedition, headed by Professor Marsh, of Yale College, to explore the newly discovered fossil beds south of the Black Hills has met with determined opposition from the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency, who suspect that the exploration is for gold. A council was held, and the Indians finally consented to allow the party to proceed, but afterwards reconsidered their action, and made hostile demonstrations. According to the latest advices, the expedition had postponed its departure, and attempts were being made to induce the Indians to withdraw their opposition.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 221½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 221½

ON SHANGHAI.
Bank, sight 73½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—par

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium, nominal.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,350 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 76 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$185 per share ex interest.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$527½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$125 per share, ex interest.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$116 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 to 48 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—7 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 78 per share, ex dividend.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$4 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$7 per share, nominal.

SALES ON JANUARY 25TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Sea Blubber, 21 packages, at $4.10, by Tsun-foong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily-Flowers, 5 bags, at $11.60, by Tsun-foong to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 5 cases, at $38.00, by Tsun-foong to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $43.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 20 cases, at $59.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 20 bags, at $18.10, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 6 pieces, at $84.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 100 bags, at $2.20, by Hing-tyo to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd Feb.
Do.	Titania	England	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch
NEW YORK	Chattanooga		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Commissay	Hunter	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	John Milton	Murphy	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY, NSW	Alva	Souza	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Game Cock	Stoddard	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	China (str.)	Phillip	Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th Feb. at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Provence (str.)	Mannarino		Messageries Maritimes	On 28th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Gwalior (str.)	N. Haselwood		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th February at noon
MANILA	Rosalia	Trencoja	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Formosa (str.)	Morales		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, &c.	Scotland (str.)	James	Hongkong	Turner & Co.	On or about 24th inst.
Do.	Kashgar (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Nankin (str.)	Brace	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Amazone (str.)	Champenois		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Missilia (str.)	Bernard	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Tanais (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Rajah (str.)	Menzel	Hongkong	Hop-hing	To-day, at 10 a.m.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
GENERAL DRAPERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,
DRESS MAKERS AND MILLINERS,

ARE now SHOWING their STOCK of NEW GOODS for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS,

Comprising the Latest NOVELTIES in each Department.

BLACK SILKS of the best makes.
COLORED SILK.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
SERGES, REPPS, and all the NEW MATERIAL for DRESSES.
COSTUMES AND FOLONAISES.
MANTELETS, JACKETS, AND SHAWLS.
LACE GOODS.
RUFFLES AND RUFFLING.
SASHES AND SASH RIBBONS.
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HOSIERY, GLOVES,
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BABY LINEN AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
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TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
WOOL GOODS of all kinds.
PERFUMERY.
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VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
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HONGKONG
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CHEROOTS, CIGARS.
Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
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TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
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Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.
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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000—English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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For Sale.

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Have just Opened a Choice Assortment of
LADIES' KID GLOVES, with 6 Buttons,
SCARBO' and HOME SPUN MADE-UP COSTUMES.
CLOTH JACKETS. HYMALAYA SHAWLS.
AUSTRIAN CHAIR RUGS.
LADIES' FRENCH TRIMMED FELT HATS,
Plain and Beaded.
CHOICE FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS and FICHUS, in great variety.
BERLIN SLIPPERS and CUSHION PATTERNS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK, DRAB, AND FAWN FELT HATS, in the latest and most approved shapes; THE DOVER, STAMFORD, ARGYLE, STRASBURG, RYDE, and BEAUFORT.
All the new Shapes in TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, COLLARS, and SHIRTS.
WARM UNDERCLOTHING and DRESSING GOWNS.
GENTLEMEN'S CALF and STOUT WALKING BOOTS.
2101 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
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BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable, and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied (for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

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Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
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by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

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THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMSHIP *Oregonian*, will be despatched hence for Yokohama, to connect with Steamship *Vasco de Gama* for San Francisco, on MONDAY, February 1st, proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M.

G. R. EMORY,
Acting Agent,
7d 145 Hongkong, 24th January, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND HIOGO.

THE Steamer
"SCOTLAND,"
Captain Games, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 24th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
119 Hongkong, 20th January, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Morales, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 95 Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"NANKIN,"
Brace, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
149 Hongkong, 25th January, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
142 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KASHGAR"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
136 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MASSILIA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
137 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"SARPEDON"
will be despatched on or about the 3rd February.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
10d 118 Hongkong, 25th January, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship
"TITANIA,"
Captain England, will load here and at Whampoa, (also at Macao, if sufficient inducement,) and will have early despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2060 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship.
"GAME COCK,"
Captain Stoddard, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 109 Hongkong, 18th January, 1875.

FOR DUNEDIN, N. Z., AND SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THE A 1 Portuguese Ship
"ALVA,"
Captain Souza, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 55 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"JOHN MILTON,"
Murphy, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 40 Hongkong, 7th January, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK

THE A 1 British Ship
"COMMISSAY,"
Hunter, Master, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 2152 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
(*To follow the British Barque "Chinaman."*)

THE A 1 American Barque
"CHATTANOOGA,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2118 Hongkong, 17th December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Schooner
"ROSALIA,"
Trencejo, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 2197 Hongkong, 31st December, 1874.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"WEYMOUTH,"
Captain Hunt. Apply to
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
120 Hongkong, 20th January, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PROVENCE*," Commandant MANNARINO, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 27th January, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GWALIOR*," Captain N. HASELWOOD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 3rd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th February, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selections of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, January 23rd, 1875.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
TH. ROEDERER GLADIATEUR, ... Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal, do.
DE ST. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE, do.
BURGUNDY WINES:—
CHAMBERTIN.
CORTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
BAUNE.
HOCK:—
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANESBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.
CLARETS:—
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
" Pints.
" LEOVILLE, Quarts.
" MARGAUX, Quarts.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
ST. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.
BRANDIES AND OTHER:—
COURVOISIER CURLIER FREERS.
JAS. HENNESSEY **
Do. ***
JULES ROBIN.
CUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHISKY.
AVH GIN, in Square Bottles.
Apply to
E. CHASTEL,
No. 50, Queen's Road Central.
tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Swatow.—Per *Yotling*, to-day, the 26th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Rajah*, to-day, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*PROVENCE*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 28th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 27th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 28th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*OREGONIAN*" will be dispatched on MONDAY, the 1st February, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12

Extracts.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

She stood at the bar of justice,
A creature wan and wild;
In form too small for a woman,
In features too old for a child;
For a look so worn and pathetic
Was stamped on her pale, young face,
It seemed long years of suffering
Must have left that silent trace.

"Your name," said the judge, as he eyed her
With kindly look, yet keen,
"Is"—"Mary McGuire, if you please, sir,"
"And your age?" "I am turned fifteen."
"Well, Mary," and then from a paper
He slowly and gravely read,
"You're charged here, I am sorry to say it,
With stealing three loaves of bread.

"You look not like an offender,
And I hope that you can show
The charge to be false. Now, tell me,
Are you guilty of this, or no?"
A passionate burst of weeping
Was at first the sole reply.
But she dried her eyes in a moment,
And looked in the judge's eye.

"I will tell you how it was, sir;
My father and mother are dead,
And my little brothers and sisters
Were hungry and asked me for bread.
At first I earned it for them
By working hard all day;
But somehow times were hard, sir,
And the work all fell away.

"I could get no more employment;
The weather was bitter cold,
The young ones cried and shivered—
(Little Johnny's but four years old)—
So what was I to do, sir?
I am guilty, but do not condemn,
I took—oh, was it stealing?—
The bread to give to them."

Every man in the court-room—
Gray beard and thoughtless youth—
Knew, as he looked upon her,
That the prisoner spoke the truth.
Out from their pockets came 'kerchiefs,
Out from their eyes sprung tears,
And out from old faded wallets
Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study—
The strangest you ever saw,
As he cleared his throat and murmured
Something about the law;
For one so learned in such matters—
So wise in dealing with men,
He seemed, on a simple question,
Sorely puzzled just then.

But no one blamed him or wondered,
When at last these words they heard;
"The sentence of this young prisoner
Is, for the present, deferred!"
And no one blamed him or wondered
When he went to her and smiled,
And tenderly led from the court-room
Mary, the "guilty" child.

TALLEYRAND.

The bishops of Autun, when newly appointed, used to make a solemn entry into their city. They had an episcopal residence at Lucenay (an exquisitely beautiful little place amongst the hills), and the new bishop left this residence in state. But he did not enter Autun at once. First he stopped at the monastery of St. Andoche, without the walls, and the abbess was obliged to entertain him and all his retinue. Near the convent there was a country-house called Genetoie, and the proprietor of it was obliged to give the bishop hot water for his feet—an obligation much less heavy than that which fell upon the abbess. The bishop went to Genetoie to await the arrival of the chapter. When they came, he presented himself at the closed door of the cloister, and was refused admission twice, answering each time that he was bishop of Autun. The third time he was admitted, and took the oath. The bishops made their entry into the city by the bridge of St. Andoche, but one of them went out of it again by the other bridge, and his carriage-wheels rattled on the road to Paris, and in Paris he took up a new trade, which he practised with the most distinguished success. Can you fancy Talleyrand as a bishop, going about gravely in violet, and giving his precious benediction? All the portraits I ever saw of him presented him in court dress, and nothing is more difficult than to rid oneself, even temporarily, of an association. The converse difficulty is that of imagining Pius IX. as an officer of dragoons. Had it been possible to see the two together, in the garb of their first professions, who would have guessed which was to become a famous pope, and which an equally celebrated diplomatist?—*"The Unknown River," by P. S. Hamerton.*

LITTLE PAUPERS.

In paupers schools, order and discipline are not only important, they are all supreme. The strongest advocate of the system of mixing casual and permanent children in one institution defend it on this plea only—viz.: that the permanent children soon bring the casuals into order. I have before noted the fact of the fearful knowledge of evil possessed by the casual children. They are not to blame for this; but what can be said for those who are contaminating innocent children by such association—doing the devil's work under the fair name of getting the schools into good order? There was a time once familiar to most of us, when the mere fact of existence caused an almost overwhelming flow of happiness. Perhaps we can now only recall such a time with an effort. We may fail to "see it clearly, for the graves that lie between;" but we know that there was such a time, we see it reflected on young children's faces. It is of course easy to call this sort of pleasure in mere existence only an animal pleasure, shared by all young creatures; but as it cannot be found except in those who are innocent, there seems in it something divine. It seems to come straight from above, it is so bright, so pure: the only sort of gaiety which can never jar us even now. We have never in the time of deepest sorrow felt a very young child's spirits too much. And perhaps the friend who is most to us in after life, is one who retains most of a child's nature. Childhood colours all the rest of life. The gleams of happiness which come from the background of a happy childhood are always the treasures one can never lose. But as childhood's joys are keen and intense, so are its sorrows. A child's grief is, in many cases, more intense than a grown-up person's. We are apt now to ignore this on the ground that "children soon forget." But this is not accurate. Children's minds may be easily diverted from grief for the time, but the wound is always there, always ready to smart again, and the child is conscious of the fact. We must remember also that a child's grief is intensified by perplexity. Life, it is true, is in one sense, full of mysteries to a child; but there is no mystery like the first personal acquaintance with sorrow, and if that first sorrow consists in the loss of the person to whom the child has hitherto turned for the solution of perplexities and mysteries, the pain and bewilderment combined are almost maddening. A rich orphan, although with inevitable pain and solitude to bear, has not also the perplexity of an entire change of outside surroundings. But our little pauper orphans have. The tiny cottage is exchanged for the enormous halls and passages of a monster school; the individual care of a mother for the inspection of a matron, who, however, tender she may be, cannot care for a thousand children. I said that we see reflected on young children's faces our own recollection of the fact of mere existence being happiness. But I was wrong. There are young children who are really old men and women. We may find them by hundreds in our monster schools. Finally, I would ask any one who has considered the subject of education at all carefully, first, whether the convent system generally has been held good for developing the intellectual powers? secondly, whether there is not great similarity between that system and the one adopted in our pauper schools?—*Contemporary Review.*

THE ART OF SEEING.

"I have rarely been able to visit, in the proper spirit, the wild and inhospitable places of our own Highlands. I am happier where it is tame and fertile, and not readily pleased without trees. I understand that there are some phases of mental trouble that harmonise well with such surroundings, and that some persons, by the dispensing power of the imagination, can go back several centuries in spirit and put themselves into sympathy with the hunted, houseless, unscalable way of life, that was in its place upon these savage hills. Now, when I am sad, I like nature to charm me out of my sadness, like David before Saul; and the thought of these past ages strikes nothing in me but an unpleasant pity; so that I can never hit on the right humour for this sort of landscape, and lose much pleasure in consequence.—*Portfolio.*

DOMESTIC IGNORANCE.

Ladies often think it beneath their dignity to know anything about a kitchen, and yet the health and happiness of every household depend more on cookery than on any other domestic art. Refinement and delicacy of feeling may go, and often do go, with the tendercst of all duties, in a sick-room; and if ladies can go through the practice of a medical school, why not the work of a kitchen? No lady is the less a lady if she can add to her other accomplishments a knowledge of household management. How many a young woman, well educated (as the phrase goes), has commenced life with the happiest and best of prospects; and after spending the first few months of her married life in all sorts of blunders and mistakes and unpleasant differences with her servants, has had to learn, with dear-bought experience and sorrow, those things which ought to have been learned before undertaking the duties and responsibilities of married life.—*Buckmaster's Cookery.*

CLERICAL BILL STICKING.

Austen answered, "I do not myself expect any difficulty here. But I am not astonished that the church officials are chary of the use made by the clergy of bill-posters on church doors, when one rector sets up a bill 'dunning,' in strong language, his tenants for arrears in rent; when another issues a Protestant Bull, in huge type, denouncing the 'damnable errors' of Puseyism and Popery; and on a third church door a large notice is stuck, black-bordered and surmounted by a cross, calling down the wrath of God on those who neglect the observance of Good Friday as there set forth; and to this are appended texts far too sacred and solemn for bill-posters, at which the thoughtless are tempted to wag the head, and thus Christ is 'put to an open shame.' When all this is done, it would seem high time that Christian charity and the outward decencies of religion should be maintained, even if it involve the exercise of authority by the churchwardens in opposition to the wishes of an unwise rector."—*"The Curate of Shyre." By the Rev. Charles Anderson, M.A.*

POE'S RESIDENCE AT FORDHAM.

An English friend, who visited the Fordham cottage in the early autumn of 1847, and spent several weeks with its inmates, described, to Mrs. Whitman its unrivalled neatness and the quaint simplicity of its interior and surroundings. It was, at the time, bordered by a flower-garden, whose clumps of rare dahlias and brilliant beds of autumnal flowers, showed, in the careful culture bestowed upon them, the fine floral tastes of the presiding spirit. The attention which Poe gave to his birds and flowers surprised this visitor, who deemed it inconsistent with the gloom of his writings. Another friend, who visited the cottage during the summer of the same year, describes it as "half-buried in fruit trees, and as having a thick grove of pines in its immediate neighbourhood." "The proximity of the railroad, and the increasing population of the little village," adds Mrs. Whitman, "have since wrought great changes in the place. Round an old cherry-tree, near the door, was a broad bank of greenest turf. The neighbouring beds of mignonette and heliotrope, and the pleasant shade above, made this a favourite seat. Rising at four o'clock in the morning, for a walk to the magnificent aqueduct bridge over Harlem river, our informant found the poet, with his mother-in-law, standing on the turf beneath the cherry-tree, eagerly watching the movements of two beautiful birds that seemed contemplating a settlement in its branches. He had some rare tropical birds in cages, which he cherished and petted with assiduous care." "Our English friend," continued Mrs. Whitman, "described Poe at giving to his birds and flowers a delighted attention which seemed quite inconsistent with the gloomy and grotesque character of his writings. A favourite cat, too, enjoyed his friendly patronage, and often, when he was engaged in composition it seated itself on his shoulder, purring as if in complacent approval of the work proceeding under its supervision."—*Memoir to Messrs. Blake's issue of the Works of Edgar Allan Poe.*

A VERY FUNNY STORY.

Max Adeler, who writes for a Philadelphia paper, has a friend named Slimmer who deserves pity. He was going up to Reading not long since, and when reaching the depot, he happened to look in the ladies' room. A woman sat there with a lot of baggage and three children, and when she saw Slimmer she rushed at him, and before he could defend himself, flung her arms about his neck, nestled her head upon his breast, and burst into tears. Slimmer was amazed, indignant, and confounded, and ere he could find utterance for his feelings, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Henry, dear Henry, we are united at last! Are you well? Is Aunt Martha still alive? Haven't you longed to see your own Louisa?"

And she looked into Slimmer's face and smiled through her tears.

"Madam," said he, solemnly, "if I am the person alluded to as Henry, permit me to say that you have made a mistake. My name is Lemuel; I have no Aunt Martha, and I don't own a solitary Louisa. Oblige me by letting go my coat; it will excite remark."

Then she buried her bonnet deeper into his waistcoat, and began to cry harder than ever, and said:

"Oh, Henry, how can you treat me so? How can you pretend that you are not my husband?"

"Madam," screamed Slimmer, "if you do not cease sopping my shirt-bosom and remove your infernal umbrella from my corn, I shall be obliged to call the police. Let me go, I say."

"The children are here," she persisted. "They recognize their dear father. Don't you, children?"

"Yes—yes," they exclaimed: "it's pa—it's our dear pa."

And they grabbed Slimmer by the trouser legs and hung to his coat tail.

"Woman," he shrieked, "this is getting serious. Unhand me, I say!"

And he tried to disengage himself from her embrace: while all the brakesmen, and the baggage master, and the newsboys stood around, and said his conduct was infamous. In the midst of the struggle a stranger entered with a carpet bag. He looked exactly like Slimmer, and when he saw his wife in Slimmer's arms he became excited, and floored Slimmer with that carpet bag, and sat on him, and smote his nose, and bumped his head, and asked him what he meant. Slimmer was removed on a stretcher, and the enemy went off with his wife and family in a cab. He called the next day to apologize. His wife had made the mistake of Slimmer's likeness to him. And now wishes he may may soon be kicked in the face by a mule, so that he will resemble no other human being in the world.

NOVÆ VITÆ.

Men may die, but men must live; and those who are left must be provided for on the day when the beloved lie dead all the same as on other days. The morning breaks and the evening wanes, and there is the uprising and the down-sitting, as if no light had gone out and no one's life was the poorer for its loss. But a short time can be spared from active work for the filling in of a grave, let who will lie there. To the young this is impious and horrible; but it must be.—*"Patricia Kemball." By Mrs. Lynn Linton.*

A terrible catastrophe is reported to have occurred on the Great St. Bernard—apparently in the vicinity of the famous convent. Two monks, eight Italian workmen, and a servant have been buried in a snow-drift.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1935 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/₀) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/₀.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	¾ " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,900
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—

45 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.

And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.

1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 24th January, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 18 *a* 24 per 400 lbs	$93.50 *a* 113.50	
" " 28 *a* 32 "	111.50 *a* 119.00	
" " 36 *a* 42 "	120.00 *a* 135.00	
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs per piece	$1.70 *a* 1.7	
" 8 lbs	1.97 *a* 3.00	
" 8½ lbs	2.20 *a* 2.37	
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 *a* 60 reed	2.10 *a* 2.25	
" 64 *a* 66 "	2.45 *a* 2.50	
" 68 *a* 80 "	2.85 *a* 3.50	
WHITE SPOTTED DO. per piece	2.40 *a* 2.45	
WHITE BROCADES "	2.65 *a* 2.70	
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards "	2.60 *a* 2.65	
" 40 "	3.65 *a* 4.00	
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs "	1.80 *a* 2.05	
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs "	2.15 *a* 2.20	
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS "	3.60 *a* 3.65	
DYED BROCADE DO. "	3.80 *a* 3.85	
DYED DAMASK DO. per piece	5.85 *a* 6.00	
CHINTZ "	1.80 *a* 1.85	
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue per doz.	0.60 *a* 0.62	
" Brown "	0.60 *a* 0.65	
" Red "	0.75 *a* 0.80	
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch per yard	0.21 *a* 0.22	
" Gentian, 22 " "	0.17 *a* 0.18	
VELVETEENS, Black "	0.22 *a* 0.23	

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES per yard	0.78 *a* 0.79	
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet per piece	10.00 *a* 10.20	
" Assorted "	9.40 *a* 9.60	
HH Scarlet "	9.00 *a* 9.25	
" Assorted "	9.40 *a* 9.45	
CAMLETS, *SSS* "	16.60 *a* 17.00	
" *SS* "	18.60 *a* 18.80	
" *S* "	19.00 *a* 19.20	
" *BBB* "	20.00 *a* 20.50	
LASTINGS, *DD* "	15.50 *a* 16.00	

COTTON, Shanghai per picul	12.00 *a* 13.50	
" Ningpo "	13.50 *a* 14.00	
" Tientsin "	14.40 *a* 15.00	
" Tungchow "	14.50 *a* 15.00	
" Bengal "	11.50 *a* 14.00	
ALUM "	1.35 *a* 1.65	
SAPPANWOOD, White "	4.50 *a* 4.60	
" Black "	3.30 *a* 3.50	
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 "	2.45 *a* 2.50	
" " 2 "	2.20 *a* 2.25	
" Siam, white "	1.85 *a* 1.90	
" " mill cleaned "	1.70 *a* 1.75	
" Manila "	2.35 *a* 2.40	
" Singapore "	2.10 *a* 2.15	
" Saigon "	1.60 *a* 1.65	
" Arracan "	2.10 *a* 2.15	
" Rangoon "	2.35 *a* 2.40	
SALTPETRE "	5.75 *a* 6.20	
COALS, AFLOAT per ton.		
" English steam "	13.00 *a* 14.00	
" Sydney "	10.50 *a* —	
WINDOW GLASS per box.	3.60 *a* 3.70	
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits per pol.	5.20 *a* 6.00	
" Banjar "	4.50 *a* 4.80	
PEPPER, White "	18.00 *a* 18.50	
" Black "	12.70 *a* 12.80	
BETEL NUT "	2.80 *a* 3.75	
SANDAL WOOD Malabar "	4.00 *a* 4.35	
" South Seas "	17.50 *a* 19.00	
SAPAN WOOD, Manila "	1.50 *a* 2.20	
" Siam "	2.50 *a* 2.75	
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	6.25 *a* 6.50	
" " of 100 lbs	2.60 *a* 2.75	
" California, per sack of 50 lbs	1.10 *a* 1.25	
WHEAT, Tientsin, per pol.	1.60 *a* 1.65	
" California "	2.25 *a* 2.30	
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 *a* 3 "	6.70 *a* 7.15	
" " Dk. Brown "	3.60 *a* 3.70	
" West Coast, Dk. Brown "	3.20 *a* 3.30	
" Manila, Dry White "	4.50 *a* 4.80	
" " Dk. Brown "	3.75 *a* 3.80	
CAMPHOR, packed "	15.00 *a* 15.25	
FEAS, White "	1.88 *a* 1.90	
" Green "	2.75 *a* 2.80	
" Black "	1.75 *a* 1.80	
" Yellow "	1.85 *a* 1.92	
MUSHROOMS "	60.00 *a* 65.00	
SHARKFIN, Green "	2.25 *a* 2.50	
" Cut "	2.70 *a* 2.80	
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large "	9.50 *a* 11.50	
" " " middle "	7.75 *a* 8.20	
" " " small "	5.20 *a* 5.75	
VERMICELLI, Tientsin "	7.20 *a* 7.50	
BEES WAX, Japan, White "	12.00 *a* 12.5	
" Hankow "	20.00 *a* 22.0	

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod per picul	3.60 *a* 3.75	
" Hoop "	4.50 *a* 4.75	
" Bar "	3.25 *a* 3.50	
" Wire "	8.25 *a* 8.50	
LEAD "	7.50 *a* 7.70	
STEEL, English per lib.	4.70 *a* 4.75	
" Swedish "	4.80 *a* 4.90	
TIN, Malacca per picul	24.00 *a* 25.20	
TIN PLATES per box	7.80 *a* 8.20	
SHEATHING METAL per picul	24.50 *a* 29.00	
QUICKSILVER, English "	210.00 *a* 218.00	
" American "	213.00 *a* 214.00	
SPELTER "	7.25 *a* 7.50	

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	
China	Philip	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Fame	Vinary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Foiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Formosa	Morales	Span. str	355	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Glengyle	Martin	Brit. str	1295	Butterfield & Swire	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Hankow	Symington	Brit. str	2342	Siemssen & Co	
Kinshan ‡	Gary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Legaspi	Gardequa	Span. str	252	Remedios & Co	
Legislator	Orai	Brit. str	1374	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Massilia	Bernard	Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	
Namoa	Westoby	Brit. str	883	D. Lapraik & Co	
Nanzing	Lamont	Brit. str	417	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Oriesa	Edmond	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Rajah	Menzell	Brit. str	359	Hop-bing	
Scotland	J. James	Brit. str	1700	Turner & Co	Swatow
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Shanghai, &c.
Tanais	Reynier	Fren. str	1200	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	Koch	Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Swatow

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
A. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	
Alva	Souza	Port. sh	631	Brandao & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Amanda	T. Harms	Ger. sch	190	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Atlantic	G. O. Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Balbina	Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	
Batavia	Rogter	Swed. bk	390	Order	Manila
Bua Cassa	Tama	Siam. bk	318	Chinese	
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Charite	Hervi	Fren. bk	390	Carlowitz & Co	
Commissary	Hunter	Brit. sh	900	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Davina	Clark	Brit. bk	425	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Diamant	Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Edmond Gressier	Fouquet	Fren. bk	299	Chinese	
Ellon Castle	Ramsay	Brit. bk	330	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Emigrante		Peru. sh	943	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. M. Young	McMjohon	Brit. bk	3 8	Gilman & Co	Tientsin
Fortune	Shultze	Siam. bk	417	Tack-mee & Co	
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	
Game Cock	Stoddard	Amr. sh	1120	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Garibaldi	O. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	671	Rozario & Co	
Glory	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	442	Tack-mee & Co	
H. & L.	Estarico	Fren. bk	250	Carlowitz & Co	Chefoo
Joyce Phillips	Kirby	Brit. bk	514	Remedios & Co	Sydney
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Order	Chefoo
La Paix	Magnient	Fren. bk	450	Landstein & Co	
Lord Macaulay	Monkman	Brit. bk	846	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Lotte	Hilderbrand	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	
Lucky	Buchholt	Siam. bk	422	Tack-mee	
Madagascar	Fohrmann	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Malvina	Kluge	Ger. bk	480	Bourjau & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKean	Brit. sh	450	Rozario & Co	
Morning Star	Edlefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Noemi	Aucam	Fren. bk	354	Carlowitz & Co	
Onward	Stinson	Brit. sh	906	Rozario & Co	
Otto	Adamson	Ger. bg	231	Turner & Co	
Pallas	M. Leuders	Ger. bk	493	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Portland	Smith	Brit. sh	372	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Rance	Griebend	Fren. bk	559	Frazar & Co	
Rapid	F. Haute	Siam. bk	429	Chinese	
Rosalia	M. Tronneoja	Span. sch	217	Remedios & Co	Manila
Siamese Crown	T. Weth	Siam. sh	539	Tack-mee & Co	
St. Paul	T. M. Otten	Siam. bk	300	Tack-mee & Co	
Tai Wah	F. Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Tamesa	Green	Brit. bk	713	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Teresa	Barredo	Span. bk	261	Siemssen & Co	Manila
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Vidal	Bondeau	Fren. bk	409	Melchers & Co	
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master
John Adam	G. Horspool	Hulk	318	Water Police

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Adventure	double sc. gun vs.	2	400	John d'Arcy	Hongkong
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Manila
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	On a Cruise
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	En route to England
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Menace	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	350		Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Nagasaki
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Capt. St. John	Kobé
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Bangkok
Victor Emmanuel	Receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ariadne	German cor.	1700		Kuhne
Ascold	Rus. corvette	2205		Tirtoff
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-